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gives, in systematic sequence, a list of all the birds hitherto known to occur in the Philippine Islands, numbering 692 species, with references to the place of description in the British Museum 'Catalogue of Birds,' or elsewhere as the case may require, and states the known distribution of each species within the Archipelago. In the case of species having an extralimital range, this is first given in general terms, followed by the Philippine range, giving a list of all the islands where the species has been found to occur, as is done in the case of species restricted to the Archipelago.

The 'Introduction,' by Prof. Worcester, after stating the origin, scope, and general character of the work, gives a summary of the authors' conclusions relative to the zoölogical relationships of the islands, which are divided into twelve "zoölogically distinct groups," each of which "has its highly characteristic species and forms a fairly natural division."

The preparation of the Hand-List was begun by Prof. Worcester some four years (now five years) ago, but was "little more than begun" when the services of Mr. Richard C. McGregor were secured as collector of natural history specimens, to whom the work was turned over. "It is only fair to Mr. McGregor," says Prof. Worcester, "to say that from that time until August 15, 1905, on which date he left for a well-earned rest in the United States, most of the work upon the Hand-List was performed by him. My own subsequent connection with it has been confined to consultation with him on doubtful points and the final editing of the manuscript."

The arrangement as regards sequence of families is that of Sharpe's 'Hand-List,' as far as published (Vols. I-IV), the remaining families¹ following the arrangement recently proposed by Dr. Shufeldt. Naturally great care has been exercised in the preparation of the list, no species having "been recorded definitely from any island except upon authority believed to be unimpeachable." It is proposed to publish addenda from time to time, as new information comes to hand, until sufficient matter has been accumulated to justify the revision of the entire list. The work is furnished with two indexes, one for the genera and species, the other for the higher groups.

It remains for us to extend to the authors our hearty congratulations for the evident thoroughness of preparation and the early appearance of this useful key to the ornithology of our possessions in the far East, which constitute a region of exceptional zoölogical interest.— J. A. A.

Oberholser's Revision of the Genus *Collocalia*.² — This interesting genus of Swifts is one of the most difficult in the entire family Micropodidæ. In this detailed study of the group Mr. Oberholser recognizes 32 forms —

¹ A family heading for *Oriolus* (p. 106) appears to have been accidentally omitted.

² A Monograph of the Genus *Collocalia*. By Harry C. Oberholser. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia, Vol. LVIII, Part 1, 1906, pp. 177-212.

21 species and 11 additional subspecies, of which 4 species and 6 subspecies are described as new. The group is divided into two subgenera, *Collocalia*, with the tarsus entirely unfeathered, and *Aerodramus* (subgen. nov.), with the tarsus more or less feathered. This is the sole character separating the groups, and while very marked in some species is "sometimes difficult to appreciate." The material on which this investigation is based — 159 specimens — is principally of recent collection, and represents very nearly all the recognized forms. An elaborate key to the species and subspecies facilitates their determination.— J. A. A.

New Names for North American Birds.— Mr. Oberholser claims ¹ to have discovered an earlier name for Brewster's *Melospiza lincolnii striata* in *Emberiza* (*Zonotrichia*) *gracilis* Kittlitz, published in 1858 and based on specimens from Sitka, Alaska. The two-line description, so far as it goes, seems to point to this bird rather than to either of the other small sparrows of that locality.

He also proposes ² to adopt *funerea* in place of *ulula* for the European Hawk Owl, as both names admittedly refer to the same species, and *ulula* stands first on the page. The names of the two forms will thus stand as *Surnia funerea funerea* (Linn.) and *S. f. caparoch* (Müll.).

An earlier name for the Scarlet Tanager, he states,³ is found in *Loxia mexicana* Linn., so that this species should stand as *Piranga mexicana* (Linn.).

Mr. Bangs has also wrestled anew with the old question of the technical names of the Passenger Pigeon and the Mourning Dove.⁴ In the tenth edition of his 'Systema Naturæ' (1758) Linnæus described a pigeon as *Columba macroura*, based on references to both the Mourning Dove (plate 15 of Edwards) and the Passenger Pigeon (plate 25 of Catesby); but Mr. Bangs shows that Linnæus took his brief diagnosis and habitat from Catesby's plate and description of the Passenger Pigeon, for which the name *macroura* is hence to be retained, although of late currently applied to the Mourning Dove. The name for the latter must therefore be taken from Linnæus's twelfth edition (1766), where the name *macroura* is abandoned and the two species are each provided with wholly new names, the Passenger Pigeon being called *Columba migratoria* and the Mourning Dove *Columba carolinensis*. At the same time, the reference to Edwards (the West Indian form of the Mourning Dove) is made the basis of a third species, named *Columba marginata*, which antedates the name *bella* recently given to this race by Palmer and Riley. The names of these birds thus

¹ An Earlier Name for *Melospiza lincolnii striata*. By Harry C. Oberholser. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XIX, p. 42, Feb. 26, 1906.

² The Specific Name of the Hawk Owls. *Ibid.*, pp. 42, 43.

³ *Piranga erythromelas* versus *Piranga mexicana*. *Ibid.*, p. 43.

⁴ The Names of the Passenger Pigeon and the Mourning Dove. By Outram Bangs. *Ibid.*, pp. 43, 44.